

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

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INDIANAPOLIS

JULY, 1921

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HOLD THESE DATES

Thirty-first Annual Meeting
Indiana Library Association
Hotel Roberts, Muncie
October 26-27-28, 1921

FIXING THE LIBRARY TAX RATE.

In accordance with the statement in the April Occurrent, we are printing here the budget form approved by the State Board of Accounts, the use of which is required in publishing the notice of the hearing on the

tax rate. This notice and budget must be printed in local newspapers ten days prior to the hearing which precedes the fixing of the tax by the board. In this connection, members of the library board should study and familiarize themselves with the features of the tax law, particularly Sec. 200, which was printed on page 51 of the April Occurrent.

The library in any community should be not a public charity but a public utility. For this reason, its support should be on the broadest possible basis, that of a public tax. The library tax is an investment yielding such returns as no community can afford to lose. The poorer and more burdened with debt a community may be, the more it needs the profits from such an investment, for "distinguished economists have maintained with what seems good logic that merely as a factor in lowering other taxes the library tax puts money into the pocket of the taxpayer. This it does directly, by lessening the burden of immorality and disease, and indirectly by adding to the residential attractions of a community which in turn add to the real estate and assessment values making a lower tax rate possible."

The very word tax causes confusion because of old associations. "But many things in a developing society which people call taxes merely represent the cost to individuals of doing in a public and co-operative way what otherwise would have to be done in an individual way. When each person in a village pays for his own well or cistern or when each house-holder provides his own cesspool for waste, he does not call the cost of these necessities a tax, but when the whole community provides in a cooperative way a central water or sewage system

to meet these needs, he thinks immediately of his payment for these benefits as a tax. Naturally he sees the tax rate go up and begins to worry about it, though in reality he is saving large amounts through the economies of large scale and cooperative action. In some villages the streets are sprinkled at the expense of many private citizens who contribute annually for this purpose. The service is spotty, irregular and expensive. Then a group of progressive citizens secure an ordinance by which this is done by the village itself. The cost is now added to the tax budget, but does that mean any added burden? It means only the substituting of one kind of burden for another. In some cities and villages, each householder is still compelled to keep his own sidewalk clear of ice and snow. That is, thousands of householders must purchase thousands of shovels and scrapers and much change their habitual programs, or they must make thousands of small contracts for the doing of small jobs, for a necessary work that could be done for half the aggregate expense and trouble by a single municipal agency. Suppose this work were to be taken over by the city or village, would any sensible householder complain because in place of his former trouble and annual expense of five dollars or more, something like a dollar a year were added to what is called his tax? The simple fact is that many items that go to make up the tax budget represent not an added expense to the taxpayer but an added and often a very material saving. It represents his share for providing, in a collective and labor-saving way, a needed utility which without such collective or municipal action would cost the average taxpayer far more and would yield him far less. The public library is merely one among several such utilities; but it has certain unique features, such as the ability of its materials to render effective service to many as well as to one, which makes it perhaps, in proportion to its cost, the very greatest saver of money to the taxpayer of all municipal undertakings."

(New York Libraries)

SUGGESTED STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION WITH BUDGET.

Library Expense Budget and Proposed Tax Rate.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the state tax law (as amended at the 1921 session of the General Assembly), the Library Board of and Township (or County) has formulated the following budget showing in detail the funds needed for the maintenance of library service during the fiscal year 1922-23, the present valuation of taxable property within town and rural districts served by said Public Library, and the rate of taxation proposed to be levied.

FORM FOR LIBRARY BUDGET APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS, AUG. 10, 1920..

Valuation City or town of.....	.....
Township of.....	.....
Township of.....	.....
Township of.....	.....
or	
County districts served	
by library outside	
central city.....	.....
Proposed tax rate	
City or town of.....	.....
Outside districts	.....
Resulting funds, city or town	.....
Outside districts	.....
Total income	.....

Budget Planned

Books, binding and periodicals.....	.....
Salaries, librarians and assistants..	.....
Maintenance of building, including	
janitor .....	.....
Repairs .....	.....
Supplies, postage, express, freight.	.....
Rural extension work.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....
Total.....	.....

The above is a true estimate of the probable expense of said library for the ensuing fiscal year, and to the best of our knowledge the above named tax rate will be necessary for the support and maintenance of the library service.

A public hearing will be held hereon at the Public Library, Monday, the..... of September, at 8 P. M.

Public Library Board of.....
....., Pres.
....., Secy.
.....Date.

SEEING NEW ENGLAND.

We discover New England.....Hale
Vacation Tramps in New England
Highlands.....Chamberlain
Historic Summer Haunts from Newport to
Portland.....Bullard
Old Seaport Towns of New England....Hawthorne
Highways and Byways of New England..Johnson
A Litterer in New England.....Henderson
The Lat-string to Maine Woods and
Waters.....Emerson
Chronicles of the White Mountains....Kilbourne
Cape Coddities.....Chatham
The Romantic Shore.....Edwards
White Mountain Trails.....Packard
(Springfield, Mass., City Library Bulletin.)

VANDERBURGH COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE.

(Georgie G. McAfee, Evansville, Public Library).

How to start county libraries on nothing a year was the question which rose up to meet the Evansville Public Library, when, in September, 1920, the county commissioners levied the minimum tax of one cent. The fact that this money would not be available until July 1921 and that then it would not cover the first necessities made no impression on the country people, and from one and then another community began to come questions and calls for service. To make use of this spontaneous interest, to give limited service where it would bring the best results and yet not arouse

the all too ready jealousies which sleep lightly between neighborhoods was a delicate undertaking and one not to be entered upon without a first hand understanding of local conditions.

At this point Mr. W. K. Hemmer, County Superintendent of Schools, came to the rescue, placed his experience of years at the disposal of the library and offered to take the extension librarian on a survey of the county. Accordingly several very profitable days were spent in Mr. Hammer's car at the end of which time the seven townships had been covered, the most important schools and hamlets visited, and much useful information gathered concerning the teachers, the size and type of schools, the attitude of trustees and the general interests of communities. A map was taken on these trips and the most promising centers as well as the best roads leading to them were marked out in red.

At each place the subject of library service was introduced by Mr. Hemmer as a matter of great importance, an opportunity which the people could not afford to ignore, but one which required full cooperation to reap full benefits. The tax levy was explained and the fact that until the money became available service would be limited to the two communities in each township which offered the best cooperation. Teachers were told that their share of the responsibility would be to keep library statistics accurately, to get the right books into the right hands, to report requests and to keep in touch with the public library. This presentation of library service by Mr. Hemmer as a desirable opportunity, not as a burden or as a benefit to be accepted as a matter of course, was very valuable, as was his knowledge of local conditions and of individuals. In this way the experience which would have taken months and might have cost many mistakes to gain was acquired very quickly and the library idea was given its proper value in the eyes of the people from the first.

Written requests from school principals and presidents of parent-teacher clubs fol-

lowed in the trail of the survey. Each place was chosen for a definite reason, because the school principal had been influential in bringing about the tax, or because the community was known to be progressive and aggressive in educational matters.

Great care was used in organizing each small station. Usually three visits were made before the project was launched: the first to survey the field, the second to register the children, send applications to the grown people, classify the books already in the school and discard the unfit, the third to take out the new books and readers' cards, instruct the teacher in the keeping of library statistics and hold a regular "library day."

Books were borrowed from the Perry Township collection (the one township which has been in operation under a separate tax for several years) and from the school libraries. These two sources have held out like the widow's cruse time and again the last book seemed to have been taken from the shelves. The library truck was borrowed during the mornings when it was not in use for city deliveries and beginnings of county service were made entirely without the blowing of trumpets.

Because Vanderburgh County is made up of farms with few small towns the collections have all been placed in schools which are the community centers. The one exception is a new community house in one of the townships where a room was built especially for the library and where people from several school districts have sent in applications for books.

Visits are made to each station once a month when the entire collection is not changed, but is "freshened" by the addition of new titles, and the withdrawal of those books which have not found readers. Circulations, which are kept in the regular way, are revised until the person in charge has a thorough understanding of the work.

Up to the present time seven county stations have been organized. These stations have contact with thirteen schools and together with the eight stations already in op-

eration in Perry Township, serve twenty-one of the fifty-five county communities. From these small centers 11,357 books were issued from January to April, 1921.

In every place the pleasure and appreciation with which the books have been received the understanding and good team work of the teachers have furnished the inspiration to go on though still in a very limited and unorthodox way without a county truck, a county collection of books or a county assistant.

COUNTY LIBRARY RESOLUTION.

(Adopted at 50th annual session of Indiana State Grange, Connersville, Oct. 21, 1920).

Resolution No. 34.

Whereas: The Grange stands for the education and elevation of the American Farmer, and whereas; the public library is one of the greatest institutions for the advancement of education and as library privileges should be open to all alike, both urban and rural dwellers, be it resolved:

That the Indiana State Grange give the free public library movement its moral support and urge each subordinate and Pomona Grange to use their influence within their county, to procure county wide Free Library Service, as it is being promoted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana.

A TRIP ON PARNASSUS.

(Lulu M. Miesse, Noblesville-Hamilton County Library).

Parnassus, so far has three drivers, each having their own particular territory to look after. Miss Williamson has two runs, and Miss Heinzmann and myself each one run a week, making sixteen in all, which will be increased by five this Fall. The territory covered is about one hundred seventy square miles, with between four and five hundred miles of roads.

The day before our run you will find us eagerly scanning the weather forecast; rain,

snow, warmer, colder, fair by evening, each have their significance as so much of our work depends upon the weather and the condition of the roads. The older residents of the county say that the roads have not been worse in twenty-five years, but we have only missed two entire weeks of running. Then the roads were a soft brown mush, with ruts a foot deep and still deeper on the hill-sides, frozen in the morning into large rough ridges and soft by noon. Trucks and heavy machines were not allowed to run and as Parnassus is a truck we stayed at home.

We have to take chances on the weather and unless it is sleeting or raining hard by starting time we run the risk and have seldom turned back. One time this winter I had started my run when a drizzly rain set in, turning into sleet. We were far from home and had forgotten our skid chains, but we decided that it was just as easy to make the run as attempt to return home, so we crept around five miles an hour on roads that were like a skating rink. The mail carrier and Parnassus had the road to themselves, but we finally finished the run with Parnassus covered with frost and icicles.

We have learned all the varieties of winds this winter, with their variations, North, South, East, West; but the East wind is the worst. You cannot protect yourself from the East wind, it simply penetrates your bones. I noticed in the "Education of Henry Adams" that in speaking of his nature he says "a chilly climate which not only gets into the bones, but into the temper—a provincial peculiarity arising doubtless from premature exposure to the East Wind." In Bleak House Mr. John Harndyce you remember, when he is displeased explains "that the wind is in the East." It is certainly fortunate for us that the wind blows so seldom from the East, in Indiana.

In the winter we start at 7:30. This means getting up before daylight. A lunch must be prepared which always includes hot coffee. Then we telephone for Parnassus, see that he has plenty of gas, oil and water,

for he eats while he works and filling stations are not frequent in our territory. The day before the driver for the next trip prepares a basket of books with her patrons in mind, including special requests; she gets out her Run book, map, cards, sees that her pencils are sharpened, places everything where it will be convenient for the morning's early start.

The run today is north of the library. We go straight north, cross White River at Potter's Bridge, cross again at Conner's Bridge, on north along the river past the grocery store at Claire, to Strawtown, eight miles from Noblesville. Local tradition maintains that Strawtown was once the rival of Indianapolis for capital of the State. It is beautifully located among the hills on the bank of White River. Some old Indian mounds can still be faintly traced near the river bank. Strawtown evidently lost courage when it was defeated as capital for it is still a small village of not more than a dozen houses, a general store and a blacksmith shop and garage combined.

The people are fine and since they do most of their trading in Noblesville feel very well acquainted with us. We stop at all the homes excepting some old people who say that the daily paper and Bible are all the reading their eyes will permit. One of our interesting patrons here is Andy, evidently Andrew Jackson, as he came from Arkansas. He likes books, but they must be easy reading. He and his sister have been patrons for some time now. The neighbors say that the parents would like to return to Arkansas as they do not like our compulsory school laws. So Andy's education is to be limited by his age and what he will obtain from the library.

All our Strawtown patrons exchange books, and as we leave about thirty-five at the different homes, this keeps them supplied unless some one comes into the library in the meantime, which frequently happens. The only thing we require in this interchange of books is the name of the first borrower so that we can discharge the book.

After an hour spent in Strawtown, we go east along a curving road following the river, north at the Madison county line, Perkinsville to our right, across the branching river over two bridges. We are in luck if the lane gate of our first home is open. Up the lane into the barnyard on the hillside—turn round and we are ready for business. The first to welcome us is the dog—out he rushes with joyous leaps and bounds, barking at the top of his voice and almost pushing me over as I climb out of the car. Then we race to the house, for I must telephone from here to another patron further up the lane, which is not always passable for Parnassus. This is a beautiful place with the homes on the wooded hillside overlooking the river. In time, the patron living up the romantic looking lane appears, (the son-in-law of the family has been called for he lives on the Madison Co. side, but runs the farm in Hamilton Co.) and the three families choose their books and tell me what they would like on the next trip. Here we leave Beveridge—Life of Marshall, history, travel, poetry and adventure tales. Down the hill and out of the lane, across Pipe Creek to the next home. Each member of this family holds cards and we leave 12 or 13 books, hunting and trapping, adventure and western stories, Tom Sawyer, war books and books on agriculture.

Back a short distance and past the home of one of the country store keepers. They tell us that they like to read, but have little time, the wife usually assists her husband in the store, and they must deny themselves this privilege. The next home has a very small dog with a very loud voice. He barks, we honk! honk! and ring our bell, but it is hard to make the mistress of the house notice us. She is busy in the back rooms, but either we finally attract her attention or go in and knock at the door. Cook-books, crochet books, books for the young boy and girl of the home, and a story for the mistress of the home. She told me the other day she felt as if she must always take some "improving book" for her-

self. On around the bend in the road—a father, daughter and son-in-law. The older man wants adventure, the daughter cook books and crochet patterns, and the son-in-law books on stock-raising and agriculture.

On up a crooked road which only by exercise of will power can I believe goes north, stopping at a neat cottage, stories for father, mother and young daughter. The next stop is a log cabin and the mother, son and son's wife live here. The mother is intelligent and usually knows what she wants. We have left, life of Billy Sunday and Life and Sermons of Gypsy Smith here and books of like character besides fiction. This old lady says that all her life she has longed to live near a library and she thinks Parnassus the best thing that has ever come to her.

Perhaps the next home is a tenant house, the family have just moved in—and for this we must watch out—for in the Spring there is much moving. This time we drive up—a young boy of 11 or 12 is ploughing in the field near the road. He drops his reins and leaves his horses, a half dozen children appear from somewhere. I step upon the porch with all the children crowding 'round, knock at the door, a frowsy woman appears, with a dirty baby at her heels. I explain our errand; she says "We don't want none of your library; we have readin' of our own--we don't need no library readin'." "But madam, how about the children?" "Don't need no readin' from a library." I tell her that if she changes her mind we will gladly stop at any time and sadly turn away; we can't expect to serve everybody. There are only a few of this kind, and probably the next tenant, next year will "simply be crazy about books."

The next home is the tenant of one of our first homes on this Run. At first they refused books, but later asked us to stop as the boys were disappointed not to have books. One thing we notice, is that our patrons who have tenants are anxious for them to have books. We are often asked by them if we serve their tenants, and seem satisfied if we do.

On east over to the county line, north again, stopping a couple of times to leave some fiction, then reach a long lane, which is sometimes impassable. Up this lane lives a family with several children, among whom we are developing some readers. On north to a home where we leave as many books as possible. The whole family enjoy reading. The last time we called, the man of the house had been having trouble with his tractor and had just found it. He was disappointed because we did not have any farm motor or tractor books on the car, but I mailed him some as soon as I returned home. We usually do this if we think the demand pressing. We are finding that books on poultry-raising, crocheting, motors and tractors, stock-raising and cook-books are in particular demand. We will have to have a good farm library if we expect to continue in the country. Also we must have many volumes of detective, adventure and western stories. We have purchased as many of this class as our means would allow. We have found that the circulation at the desk has increased this winter and we attribute the interest of the men and boys to the greater number of adventure stories in the library. If men and boys read adventure stories, it seems to me that it is the place of the library to look after this need. Of course the percentage of our fiction circulation is much higher, but we are not circulating a less number of our other books but rather more.

On to the West thru a road bordered by trees, wild roses and thick undergrowth. A bevy of quail slip over the road and disappear in the grass—a rabbit sits spell-bound until we pass by. Upon the hillside a flock of sheep with their lambs are grazing and near the stream the brown and white geese flap their wings and stretch their long necks. Some pigs have slipped from their pen and run squealing up the road and we must creep along behind them until they find the particular hole in the fence from which they escaped. Sometimes it is horses, or cattle, or sheep upon the road, and we try not to kill the chickens for

fear we make ourselves unpopular. The chickens amuse us. On the less frequented roads when we begin to Honk! Honk! in front of a home, we can see fat hens running to shelter from all directions. They evidently take us for some ferocious species of hawk. On the main roads, however, they are very knowing and the cocks will crow and flap their wings in response to our horn. Now we come to Duck Creek and follow it into Aroma (or Dogtown as the residents call it). This is another village of about a dozen houses. Here our work is not so satisfactory because of some trouble in the township, but we have three stops and some of the other residents hold cards, but are trying to lay low until the trouble blows over. One day while I was waiting here for the telephone girls to come out, two men stopped to examine the car and talk, expressing their views for my benefit. They shook their heads and bemoaned the great expense of this service, telling each other how needless and wasteful it was, and how it raised the taxes beyond human power to pay, and that it must be done away with. I listened patiently, and rightly guessed that they didn't pay more than a dollar a year between them toward the support of the library. I really believe, however, that these people attribute all the raise in our taxes to the library. On to the next house where the people say they will have books as long as the car runs. Then on to our dining room on the bluff above Duck Creek, under two large sycamore trees. While we dine we enjoy the scenery. In the winter we watched the squirrels at play in the trees and skating on the ice. This spring the creek and river bottoms have been alive with song-birds. Red-winged black birds, mourning doves, robins, flickers, blue birds, jays, big black crows, black birds, swallows, red birds and dozens of others which we do not know. Early in the spring we gathered pussy-willows, later red-bud, wild plum, haw and hawthorne. The woods are full of violets and all kinds of spring flowers, so we have had some of the country in the library most of the time. In the winter we brought

in bitter-sweet and rose hips for they were beautiful this year. Sometimes we pick up pine cones for the fireplace for their cheerful glow.

Starting toward home we visit the home of an invalid, who must spend her days in a wheel chair, another home where the mother must devote herself to the care of a feeble-minded daughter; another where the son is a victim of infantile paralysis and will never walk again. Often the home visited is that of a young mother confined to her home by the demands of a growing family. Sometimes the home is one where the children have finished their education with the eighth grade.

It is all so different from standing behind a desk loaning books. Here we learn to know our patrons, their homes and surroundings. They are eager for companionship and are so glad to see us with our books, that it compensates us for all the hard work, cold hands and feet, hot and cold weather and dark looks of a few wealthy land owners who feel no obligation to their fellow man and feel that they are not getting the worth of the library in terms of money. As for beginning the work—we did not have enough books to begin on—part of the time this winter our fiction shelves have been absolutely bare and the city people have fared like Old Mother Hubbard's dog. But, after the country is once supplied with books, the main difficulty is overcome, for the books in the country, and on Parnassus with the special orders will serve a Run. It certainly takes hundreds of books, many more than for inside work, for people will read when the books are brought to their doors that would not come to the library for them. One detriment to country work with us, has been the fine system. People could get their books but could not return them on time. In talking to some of our patrons they have told us that they had to stop using the books for this reason.

Our object is of course to make the library popular with the people, to get them to express their needs and desires, for it is their money which we have to spend. Sev-

eral times when we have been told by the man of the family that he didn't care for books—a book on farm motors or tractors would make him change his mind.

Our work is so interesting that it is difficult to stop talking about it. We become acquainted with our patrons and always look over the farm items in our daily paper. One of us will find that we have a romance developed on our route, or a death in one of our families, a house or barn has burned or some other bit of news, and we carefully explain to the others, that this thing has happened on our Run 1, or 2 or 3, whatever it happens to be, just where the house is located and whether they are patrons of the library or not, and any other information that seems of sufficient interest. Besides the interest in our books and patrons, we have the good fortune to have a beautiful country for our work, besides White River. We have several large creeks, Hinkle, Stony, Cicero, Duck, Bear, Pipe, Deer and Fall Creek, and many small branches running beside our road. Old forest trees of oak, beach, poplar, and sycamore stand like sentinels along our way. A few log cabins, some of them still used as dwellings add a picturesque touch to the landscape. The by-roads are bordered by brilliant green and many flowering shrubs during the different seasons. Off the main traveled roads everywhere there is beauty and such quiet and peace as is undreamed of by the librarian shut in by the four walls of the Library.

(Paper presented at District Meeting,
May 4, 1921.)

THE COUNTY LIBRARY AS A COMMUNITY BOOKING AGENT.

An Eastern stranger coming into a California county library observed the county map with its red and green stickers to indicate the location of the communities and schools served by the library and he remarked that it reminded him of a centipede. You will remember that

"The centipede was happy quite
Until the toad, for fun,
Asked him which foot came after which
Which stirred his mind to such a pitch
He lay distracted in the ditch
Considering how to run."

A librarian in trying to decide which activity is of greatest importance in the multiplicity presented in country-wide service might be equally "distracted quite." True it is, however, that if the library is to be the "University of the People" it must meet their needs as adequately as possible.

Students of present day problems agree that the great danger facing this country today is the trend away from the farm and toward the city and that the great need is for more wholesome recreation in rural America in order to make the life more attractive. How can the library then help meet the situation?

There is no county office or institution that reaches so many people as does the county library through its service to communities, schools, clubs, farm centers and business organizations; and so it has naturally followed that when a community wanted a speaker or special music the county librarian was approached for suggestions as to where it might be secured in the neighboring communities. In one county, at any rate, the supplying of talent for community meetings became the usual thing, through the librarian as booking agent, and when the Chamber of Commerce at the county seat heard that the surrounding communities were requesting talent from their city, they generously offered to furnish automobile transportation for the participants, realizing that in so doing they were making their community a recreational center for the surrounding country and were establishing friendly relations that ultimately profited them in business.

Then the Farm Bureau organization came into the county and the librarian was made a director in charge of the social and recreational work of the organization. In each center a recreational leader was ap-

pointed whose duty was to see that some entertainment features were arranged for each center meeting. In her capacity as director at large the county librarian became the connecting link between all the centers for the exchange of talent, the transportation now being supplied by the Farm Agents.

Do I hear a murmur arise that library work is educational and that the librarian has no time for such community work? Do you feel as one teacher expressed it when, after a "Pfun Nite" planned and directed by the county librarian, she inquired "Isn't this out of your regular line, Miss County Librarian?" My reply is that every librarian must judge the relative importance of the needs of her particular county and not "lay distracted in the ditch" considering whether she has time for out-side-the-day's-work activities. Anything that makes for better and more wholesome community life and therefore a better America is the concern of every librarian as well as every college president, teacher or citizen at large, whatever his business or profession.

ESSAE M. CULVER,

Librarian, Butte County Free Library,
Oroville, California.

SUPERVISING TOWNSHIP EXTENSION WORK.

Every library as soon as it is well established and properly filling the needs of the people in its immediate vicinity, should take a survey of its outlying districts to ascertain how it may best extend its service.

To be sure, some of the people from the suburbs and from the townships will avail themselves of the privileges of the library, but there are many residents who are entitled to books but because of the distance, inconvenience and carfare will not come to the library, so a means of "Bringing the mountain to Mahomet," must be devised.

Every tax payer in your city or township has a right to, and can be given, library service through a branch, sub-station or

station. If your taxable territory contains small towns it is advisable to establish branches in these centers of population. Usually a vacant store building can be rented for a very nominal price. A few tables and chairs, shelving, and an inexpensive desk will be needed and if curtains and some growing plants can be added, a very attractive place to house books can be had at very little expense. As a rule these store buildings have show-windows, which may be used to display the books and otherwise advertise the branch library. The books for adults should be mainly fiction, some standard non-fiction and a very limited number of reference books. These should be purchased for the branch and stamped with its name. Of course, the patrons of the branch can call for any books in the main collection and they will be made available to them.

Now comes the biggest problem, that of securing a competent person to act as librarian. If your branch is in a very small country town you cannot afford a trained librarian and will have to find some one who resides there and who, with a minimum of training and experience, perhaps just learning the charging system, can take care of the branch. Sometimes a young lady, just home from college, can be found to whom salary is no object, who will be glad to give part of her time to library service. As a usual thing these small branches need be open only three days a week for several hours in the afternoon and about two hours at night. This will meet the needs of the community but, as a consequence, the librarian will receive only about twenty dollars a month or thirty cents an hour. It is not advisable to select for this service a person who has had less than a high school education, but sometimes it is necessary and you may find some one who has an attractive personality, plenty of enthusiasm and love of service, which will compensate for the lack of schooling. It requires tact and perseverance to find the right person, not only because much of the success of the branch is dependent upon the

librarian, but because communities which have never had a library, do not know its possibilities and are prone to think that a dependant or one who is incompetent, either mentally or physically, for other work, will do for the library.

If the community needing library service is too small to warrant renting a store and hiring a librarian, then establish a sub-station, i. e. secure space for books in the general store, post-office, or even in what was once the saloon, but which now serves soft drinks only. Do not place the books in a private home, because they must be in a public place where all classes of people feel free to go, in order to be really accessible to the people. Sometimes the proprietor of such a place will donate the space for one or two bookcases because it will bring more people into his store and then again you may have to pay him a very small rent. He will usually take care of the circulation of the books himself if you install a very simple charging system. Large cards arranged alphabetically, bearing the author and title of a book, and space for the name of the borrower, have been found quite satisfactory. Whenever the collection is changed the names on the cards can be counted, thus determining the amount of circulation. Sometimes it is advisable to pay the store-keeper a cent a circulation, rather than a flat rental. The books for these stations are loaned from the main library and are mostly fiction. Often the station will contain only adult books. The children of the community can be served from the public and parochial schools. Every country school should contain such a circulating collection, and most teachers will be glad to take care of it without pay, as outside reading stimulates the children's interest in their studies and increases their general knowledge.

If there are large schools in your territory too far away from the main library to allow the children to come to it, establish a station, by securing space in the school or in a building nearby, loan it books and send a trained librarian from the main library for a few hours several days a week. To war-

rant this, the circulation must be about one thousand books a month. If less than this the books can be divided among several teachers and the simple charging system as in the sub-stations can be used.

Club houses, fire stations, hospitals, large industrial plants, will be glad to house a small collection of books and will sometimes furnish the book cases. These deposits are usually for use in the building only, but can be circulated if necessary.

After the branches, stations, sub-stations and deposits are established they require very little supervision. An occasional visit, bringing new books, suggestions for publicity, and a word of encouragement and appreciation to the person in charge, is sufficient. It is possible to arouse in untrained librarians a real library spirit, get them to study the book needs of their community, and report it to you, and to serve their patrons helpfully.

MILDRED GOTTLIEB,
Gary Public Library.

CREDIT DUE IOWA.

The Occurrent regrets an unintentional discourtesy shown by printing on page 63 of the April number an outline of a county library campaign which was prepared by Miss Julia Robinson of the Iowa Library Commission. We desired to give this excellent summary Indiana publicity, but the reprinting of it without due credit was an unhappy accident.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A COUNTY FAIR EXHIBIT IN THE INTEREST OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP EXTENSION.

Location.

Secure conspicuous location with sufficient space for exhibit of books and posters.

Signs, Posters, etc.

Provide a conspicuous sign "Library Exhibit" for front of booth.

Provide signs also with name and location of library, hours of opening, etc.

Display attractive book and extension posters (Some may be borrowed from the Commission).

Arrange a map of the township or county with location of library plainly indicated (paste a picture of the library building over the name of the town) and mark plainly the roads leading to the town.

Use signs and posters in other parts of the grounds.

Exhibit.

Attractive collections of books of travel, biography, fiction, and especially recent attractive and interesting books of general literature. (10-20).

Attractive juveniles (10-20 books).

Books on Agriculture, Domestic Science, Care of Children, Rural Church, etc.

(Books may be borrowed from Commission).

For Distribution.

Postcards or slips with Library picture, name of library, location, hours of opening, etc., and wording somewhat as follows:

"Do you wish a part in this library?

If so, ask the librarian about it."

Rural extension leaflets, etc., furnished by Commission.

Book lists.

For Signature.

Application cards for town and country borrowers.

Petition to township or county board asking for tax of one mill for rural extension use of library.

Personal Attention (Important).

Librarian and board members should be in constant attendance to explain county library and township extension and urge signing of petition and application cards. (County borrowers pay \$1.00 without a rural extension tax).

Adapt these suggestions to local conditions, amount of space and time for preparation.

(Iowa Library Commission).

LIBRARY NEEDS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Secretary of the Public Library Commission was privileged to speak before the Third District Federation of Clubs at New Albany, Indiana, May 11th, and the accompanying statistics were gathered in preparation for this conference.

There are only three cities in the district where new libraries could be established but rural needs must be met under the county service plan. Today only Scottsburg and Scott County are entirely providing for the needs of the whole community.

County	Populat'n	Libraries	Extension	Populat'n Served	Populat'n Unserved
Clark.....	29,381	Jefferson.....	Township.....	19,473	8,908
		Borden.....	Township.....		
		Charlestown.....	Township.....		
Crawford.....	11,201	None.....	None.....	None....	11,201
DuBois.....	19,915	None.....	None.....	None....	19,915
Floyd.....	30,661	New Albany.....	None.....	22,992	7,669
Harrison.....	18,656	Corydon.....	Township.....	4,141	14,515
Lawrence.....	28,288	Bedford.....	Township.....	18,374	9,914
		Mitchell.....	Township.....		
Orange.....	16,974	Paoli.....	Township.....	9,763	7,211
		French Lick.....	Township.....		
		Orleans.....	Township.....		
Perry.....	16,693	Cannelton.....	None.....	6,094	10,598
		Tell City.....	None.....		
Scott.....	7,424	Scottsburg.....	County.....	7,424	None.
Washington....	16,645	Salem.....	Township.....	4,961	11,684
		Campbellburg (No tax)			
Total.....				93,000	101,000

NEEDS BY COUNTIES.

Clark County:

8,900 people without any service. Jeffersonville Township library tax (three cents) so low that no stations service of any kind can be maintained for 5,000 people paying township library tax but living outside municipality. Stations should be available for Clarksville and Port Fulton.

Jeffersonville Library could be strengthened and good county service provided for a four cent county tax.

Crawford County:

11,000 people without service.

Of five towns none even with help of township tax could provide adequate library service.

The county seat, English, is centrally located and a county tax for a county library would make possible service otherwise unobtainable.

DuBois County:

20,000 people without service. Libraries needed at Jasper, and Huntingburg. Of 92 cities in state over 2,500 population, 86 have public libraries. Two of remaining six are in DuBois County; Huntingburg could serve Patoka, Ferdinand and Cass Townships, while Jasper should serve rest of county under County Library Law.

Floyd County:

7,600 people without service.

Present New Albany library tax rate 2.8 cents brings in with one exception smallest library income of any town in state over 10,000. The one exception is a town two-thirds New Albany's size. County library service should reach entire county from New Albany library as center.

Harrison County:

14,500 people without library privileges.

No new library could be established elsewhere in county, but good service would reach all other towns from a county library at Corydon, the only library now existing.

Lawrence County:

Libraries at Bedford and Mitchell but 10,000 people still without service. Mitchell could well extend service to Bono and Spice Valley Townships, while Bedford Library should serve rest of county, with profit to county and local service.

Orange County:

Libraries at Paoli, Orleans, and French Lick, but 7,000 without service.

West Baden only sizable town without library, would profit by joining with French Lick.

Orleans Library should serve Northeast and Orangeville Townships.

French Lick should extend present township service to Northwest Township.

Paoli should serve rest of county under the county library act.

Perry County:

10,000 people without library service. Difficult problem because of rivalry between Tell City and Cannelton. While latter town is county-seat, Tell City has a stronger library and better facilities for serving the entire county.

Washington County:

12,000 people unserved.

Only library is at Salem, though Campbellsburg Club is maintaining a reading room until regular library service is available.

No such service is available except by co-operation with Salem Library, which is unwilling to take the initiative of offering service extension as the law requires before a county tax can be levied.

BOOKS ON FARM MACHINERY.

Reprint from Library leaflet No. 39. Massachusetts agricultural College—Extension service.

Anderson, F. I. Electricity for the farm. Macmillan, New York, 1915.....\$1.25
A popular treatise on the use of electricity for light and power. Special attention

given to the development of the small stream for power purposes.

Casson, H. N., and others. Horse, tractor and truck. Brown, Chic. 1913..... 1.50

A discussion of the supplanting of horses by trucks and tractors. Statements are given showing the cost of certain types of work when horses are used and the corresponding cost for machinery.

Collins, A. F. Farm and garden tractors. Stokes, N. Y. 1920..... 2.25

A description of the various tractors on the market, including the small garden tractor. Valuable suggestions on the selection of a machine, and hints on care and operation.

Currie, B. W. Tractor and its influence upon the agricultural implement industry. Curtis, Philadelphia, 1916..... 1.00

A reprint of a fine series of articles which appeared in the "County Gentleman."

Davidson, J. B., and Chas., L. W. Farm machinery and motors. Judd, N. Y. 1908.... 2.00

Describe in detail the various types of tillage, seeding and harvesting machines, and in addition deals, briefly with steam and gas engines and pumping machinery.

Davidson, J. B. Agricultural engineering. Webb, St. Paul, 1913..... 1.50

Primarily a text for secondary schools, covering drainage, irrigation, roads, farm machinery, farm motors, farm structures and sanitation.

Ellis, L. W., and Rumely, E. A. Power and the plow. Doubleday, N. Y. 1911..... 1.20

A thorough discussion of plows, and the use of the tractor for plowing.

Fraser, E. S., and Jones, R. B. Motor vehicles. D. Van Nostrand, N. Y. 1919..... 2.00

A very complete and thorough discussion of automobile motors, carburetors, magnetos, electric systems and all other parts of the automobile. Written as an automobile book, but very helpful to the tractor operator.

Hobbs, G. W., and Elliott, B. G. Gasoline automobile. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1915..... 2.00

The various parts of the automobile are described in detail and directions are given for its operation and care.

Page, V. W. Modern gas tractor. Hanley, N. Y. 1913.....\$2.00

A thorough discussion of gas engines and their accessories, and a description of the principal types of tractors on the market at time of publication.

Page, V. W. Starting, lighting and ignition systems. Hanley, N. Y. 1916..... 1.50

Complete directions for the care of various electric systems.

Putnam, X. W. The gasoline engine on the farm. Henly, N. Y. 1913..... 2.00

The principle and construction of gas engines is described and suggestions are given for their care and operation. The proper utilization of power on the farm is well covered.

Ramsower, H. C. Equipment for farm and farmstead. Ginn, Boston, 1917..... 2.00

The latest and probably the best book on the subject. Written for the farmer and student, and covering water supply, construction, materials, lighting arrangements, as well as farm motors and machines.

PERIODICALS.

American Thresherman, Madison, Wis.
Chilton Tractor Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Farm Mechanics, Chicago, Ill.
Gas Engine, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Power Farming, St. Joseph, Mich.
Tractor and Gas Engine Review, Madison, Wis.

ARRANGEMENT, OR DISPOSITION IN A LIBRARY, OF PAMPHLETS, DOCUMENTS, AND BULLETINS FOR READY REFERENCE.

(Eva R. Peck, Fort Wayne Public Library).

Just as we have never as yet discovered or invented a perfect working classification and arrangement of the books in a library, so we have as yet developed no perfectly satisfactory method for handling the class of literature with which our subject deals. In theory we would have our pamphlet material classified, catalogued and treated altogether as a book, but from a practical standpoint this is not always feasible and often not possible in a library where the amount of work to be done calls for just about twice the amount of time now available.

It is a trite statement, and one which all of us, as librarians, recognize, that some of our most valuable material comes out in pamphlet or bulletin form. How can we make this easily accessible without too great a strain on our time as cataloguers, and with the least expense to the library? Cataloguing the material completely is out of the question for many of us even if it were always desirable. Mr. Dana has estimated that it costs from fifteen to fifty cents to catalogue completely, a book, varying on the

contents and subject of the book. Aside from the cost, the value of the pamphlet may be of only temporary interest, but the information should be available while it is of use.

We have found the simplest method of classifying the pamphlets according to their subject matter; using the letter P before the classification number to indicate that it is a pamphlet. This number is placed on the label in the upper left hand corner next to the back of the pamphlet, or wherever you may place the label. A subject card is written for the booklet, or if a similar subject has already been assigned to other pamphlets this one is added to that card. The card is filed in your pamphlet card list unless you desire to have only one catalogue, in which case you file it in your regular catalogue. The pamphlet is placed in a box with other material on the same or kindred subjects and put on the shelf with the books of the same classification. Sometimes an author card is necessary for full information. The librarian will have to use her judgment as to when this may be necessary. Occasionally the author card is of more importance than the subject, as in copies of addresses and speeches, perhaps also a title card may be of aid enough to justify its being made. In making cards eliminate as many of the details of cataloguing as possible, seldom is it necessary to have more than the subject, author, short title and date.

If in your judgment the subject matter of the pamphlet is such that it is going to have hard wear or be used a great deal, by all means have it put into some kind of a cover, either the board covers which come ready to slip on pamphlets, or a heavy paper cover with which you may protect it, and whatever cover you use, sew it into the covers instead of merely pasting or gluing it in. In the latter instance after a few handlings the pamphlet and cover will part company and you will have a cover in one place and a pamphlet minus the title page and distinguishing marks in some other.

Many pamphlets may be treated as clip-

pings and filed in with the clippings. If a vertical file is used, this is a particularly useful method.

Thus far we have carefully avoided the term "government publications." Do I hear a sigh? I used to indulge in that form of self expression when I was confronted by a huge pile of them, but they are not so terrible when one becomes acquainted with them. Taking them individually, there is great value in them for a library, we might almost say the smaller the library, the greater the value.

Do we all know that our Federal government has the largest printing establishment in the world for the publishing of scientific and technical literature? Do we all know that the United States government maintains in Washington, in the various research departments, the greatest group of great scholars that can be found in any center of the world? The results of the investigations and observations of these highly trained men come out in the various publications of the government. Many of them are free and the others are sold at very nominal prices say, from five cents to one dollar. The cost merely covering paper and printing. The Superintendent of Documents issues a Monthly catalogue of United States Public Documents. With this as a guide one may check from month to month the publications which you think will be of use in your particular library.

The Superintendent also issues from time to time, price lists of publications in print on different topics and subjects, as well as a list of the many subjects for which price lists are issued. These lists are sent free to any one desiring them. Many of the departments also publish lists of their bulletins and publications which may be obtained from the department. Go over these lists carefully checking off the titles which may be of use to you. Be sure that you have any geological bulletin, water-supply paper, professional paper, topographical map, or geological folio from the Geological Survey, which may be obtained, about your own locality or section of the state, or better still, of the state as a whole. Watch for soil surveys, for all kinds of local maps, for bulletins

or circulars on the natural resources of the state and your vicinity. Don't overlook your state publications in this search for material. The Library of Congress publishes a monthly list of state publications at 50c per year. Ask to be placed on the mailing list for this. Some very important matter on the lakes and rivers of Indiana has been published in the Fish and Game Commission reports of Indiana. Valuable information on the natural resources of the state is contained in the annual reports of the department of Geology and natural resources of Indiana.

No library in the smaller towns and cities can with justice be criticised for not having publications dealing with geological or geographical facts of other states, but one could with reason be severely arraigned for not having made an effort to obtain all state and Federal publications pertaining to their own locality or section of the state.

The reports, either Federal or State may be catalogued simply by author, being careful to show what years the library has and making subject analytics for any material which you deem of special importance, and which might be lost without such a card. We are assuming that you keep only the reports that are of special importance, either because they contain information of interest to your locality or of general interest. The larger libraries and depositories have a different problem. They must keep various publications which will perhaps be very rarely used, but which the public has a right to expect will be preserved for the occasional reference use.

We would dispose of federal and state bulletins and publications from the different departments exactly as we do pamphlets, assigning a classification number and making subject cards, with the addition however of listing on cards all the bulletins and circulars which the library may have from the various departments and bureaus. This will not be the task that it may seem for, after your heading is written it will only be necessary to add the bulletins as they arrive from time to time.

(Paper presented at Bluffton District Meeting, April 26, 1921.)

YOUR TRADE ASSOCIATION.

By Frank Farrington.

Now, honestly, what do you really think of a grown man, a business man, who will sneak around the back way to get into a ball game or a horse trot or some sporting event in the open fields, in order to avoid paying the admission fee? Would you want that man for a business partner? Would you propose his name for membership at your club?

And what is your private opinion of the business man in your community who will not join the chamber of commerce, who refuses to help any on public enterprises, though he absorbs all he can of the benefits along with the fellows who do the work and pay the bills?

Let's go a little farther with this and ask how the man stands in your estimation who will not join his trade association and help promote the welfare of the business that provides him with a living.

It seems a little bit different, doesn't it, when it comes to an organization that covers a state, with only a few members in your own town? But the difference is only one of territory and numbers.

The success of your business is influenced by the county, state, national trade organizations that comprise the leaders in your line of work. Such an organization acts in the case of legislation applying to its field. You and others, as individuals, read about proposed legislation and you wish it might be prevented or promoted, but what do you do personally? At the most you write to your representative in the legislature or in Congress. A few feeble personal letters produce nothing but neatly typed replies which tell you nothing and promise nothing. Your organization acts by sending representatives to see the legislators and to pin them down to promises and it gets results.

Your trade organizations are watching for opportunities to promote the interests of the business in any possible way. They are keeping in touch with manufacturers who look to them as representative of the trade

as a whole. They are helping the literature of the business by promoting interest in suitable books and periodicals. They are bringing together the best men in the field and getting an interchange of ideas. They are doing, as organizations, the things you or other individuals could not do because of the lack of time or money. In your trade association you have something that represents your occupation in a big enough way to be able to get a hearing in high places.

Your trade association holds conventions which give the members a chance to become personally acquainted with one another and with the men who have achieved the greatest success in that line. These conventions offer you an opportunity to find out how other men are meeting the problems that confront you. They give you expert talks on how to make your business successful. They bring together men from both ends of the territory and give them a chance to exchange ideas and experiences. They encourage the fellows who have become discouraged, by showing them how others have made good in the face of similar obstacles. They furnish inspiration for the downhearted. They send men home with new ideas, with fresh courage and a different point of view.

Just for you to get together with a man in your line of business a hundred or a thousand miles away, and discuss the business with him, will be worth money to you, even though you know a lot more about the business than he does. Merely talking to him about your own methods will stimulate your brain and cause you to think of things you never would have thought of at home by yourself. Association with other men of common interest develops your own ability. It makes you think. You need stimulus to make you think, and you do not get enough of that stimulus right at home in the rut.

Well, since your trade association is working all the while for your advantage, it is plain enough that the least you can do for it is to become a member and pay the dues and thus contribute a little toward the cost of the work that is for your benefit.

To refuse to do this much is nothing less than crawling in under the fence to see the game—profiting by the work without being willing to help pay the bill, just as some of your local business men profit by the work of the commercial club without joining.

But don't stop with being merely a passive member of the association. If no one does anything but join and pay the dues, what will the organization amount to. See what you can do to help make it successful.

In every trade association there are some men who retain memberships but persist in kicking and complaining. It is a favorite question of theirs, "What has the association ever done for me?" They have the wrong attitude. They ought to be asking themselves, "What have I ever done for the association?" They seem to think the association exists to boost their business and they expect to invest a couple of dollars in dues and get back about a hundred dollars' worth of help and benefit. It does not seem to occur to them that a man gets out of such an organization returns in proportion to what he puts into it. If you do nothing for the organization, you get nothing out save what everybody gets because of its existence.

You should be ready to write to the officers to give them any information useful to them about trade conditions. You should write and compliment them upon a good bit of work just as quickly as you would write to find fault with mistakes. You should be willing to serve on a committee now and then yourself, and you may be sure that, up to a reasonable extent, the time you put into serving the organization will be time well spent because of the improvement in your outlook and the gain in knowledge of the trade. You know how narrow business men get who never stick their noses outside of their own stores or communities. They can see no gain in the general uplift of the community, no profit in any operation that does not pay its profit in spot cash.

When your association holds a convention, arrange to be among those present,

and also among those taking an active part. Don't go there and stand around on the side lines and come home complaining that no one paid any attention to you. If you pay no attention to anyone else, how can you complain if no one pays any attention to you? There may be bigger men in the line who will not see you at once and fall on your neck with greetings, but there will be few men who will not make friends with you gladly, and the really big men in any line are not toplofty or snobbish or "above" being friendly with the smallest fellows in the trade. The biggest men know those smaller fellows have ideas under their hats, and represent a big and important body of dealers in the field. And if you feel a little afraid of the bigger men who are already convention-broken while you are comparatively green at the business, just remember that there are other fellows who are less sophisticated than you, and that you look to them a good deal as the biggest fellows look to you.

A convention of men associated in the same line of business is not a society function where you cannot speak to a stranger without an introduction. Don't stand around like an icicle, waiting for somebody else to come and thaw you out. Do your own thawing and then go and thaw out somebody else who is too cold to thaw himself. Mix up with the rest and don't be afraid to act alive and interested and to take part. When you have something to say, get up and say it. Don't wait to be called upon to make a speech. Express your ideas when you think they are worth it.

Theodore Roosevelt said that every man owes it to his calling to devote part of his time to bettering conditions in it. You owe something to the future of your trade, just as you are indebted to the past for much that is of help to you. There is no way in which you can work better to the general upbuilding of your trade than by helping your trade association.

You will find it always true that the men you meet at association conventions are men of greater breadth of vision than

the fellows you see sticking tightly to their own stores, afraid to leave long enough to attend a convention, for fear of losing a dollar's worth of trade. Get in touch with the outside world. Get the bigger viewpoint. Don't settle down into the narrow groove that runs between your store and your home and just jog back and forth there until you wear yourself out.

(Reprinted from Bookseller & Stationer, April 1, 1921.)

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The amendments to the By-Laws, as voted on at the 1920 meeting, were printed in the Occurrent for January. In order to make the Constitution consistent with the By-Laws as they now stand, the following amendments to it are suggested.

Omit or institution and or institutions and change membership fee to annual dues in Section 3, which at present reads, "Any person or institution actively engaged in library work in Indiana may become a member of the Association by paying the annual dues. Other persons or institutions interested in library or allied educational work may become members after election by the Executive Board and payment of the membership fee."

Omit or institutional member from Section 5 which at present reads, "Any individual or institutional member may become a life member, exempt from annual dues, by paying the required fee. Such fees shall be invested by the Executive Board and held as a permanent endowment fund."

Also, this additional amendment seems advisable:

Insert after term and the secretary of the Public Library Commission in the first sentence of Section 7, which at present reads, "The officers, together with the President of the preceding term, shall constitute the Executive Board, of which the President of the Association shall be the chairman."

Will the MEMBERS of the INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION please note that this is the official notice which the Constitution requires be sent to the members at least two weeks previous to the meeting, and be prepared to vote upon these proposed amendments at the coming meeting.

GEORGIE McAFEE, Secretary,
Indiana Library Association.

The Executive Committee of the Indiana Library Association met in the office of the Public Library Commission at 10:30 A. M. on April 5. Miss Mary Torrance, Miss Margaret Wade, Mrs. L. M. Tweedy, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, and Miss Esther McNitt were present.

The meeting was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of plans for the state meeting which is to be held at Muncie, October 26-28. A letter from the secretary, Miss McAfee, was read, giving many helpful suggestions. It was decided to emphasize county work and the high school library problem at the meeting. It was suggested that Miss McAfee be chairman of the section devoted to county library work and also that the president appoint a committee to investigate the question of library work with the schools.

Closer affiliation with the A. L. A. and a campaign for more members of the I. L. A. also were discussed. Mr. Hamilton suggested that since this year was the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the I. L. A., it would be appropriate to observe this occasion in some manner at the meeting.

After these suggestions and a discussion of possible speakers, the meeting adjourned.

ESTHER U. McNITT,
Secretary pro tem.

LIBRARY POSITION.

Wanted—Extension librarian for Rochester, (Indiana) Fulton County Public Library. Salary to depend on training and exper-

ience. Address, Grace Stingly, Librarian, Public Library, Rochester, Ind.

SALARIES AGAIN.

"Low and unfair salaries have injured in several ways. They have led to the departure from our profession of many eager and inspiring workers who have gone into other fields solely because in that way only could they meet family and other personal responsibilities resting upon them. . . . Good salaries will not make good workers but they will greatly help good workers toward that forgetfulness of self and salary and that whole-hearted absorption in their work which alone can establish a true professional spirit."

(New York Libraries)

McFEE'S SEA LIBRARY.

"Tom Cringle's Log", by Michael Scott.
 "Two Years Before the Mast", by R. H. Dana.
 "Midshipman Easy", by Captain Marryat.
 "Captains Courageous", by Rudyard Kipling.
 "The Flying Cloud", by Morley Roberts.
 "Cruise of the Cachalot", by Frank T. Bullen.
 "Log of a Sea Wolf", by Frank T. Bullen.
 "The Salving of a Derelict", by Maurice Drake.
 "The Grain Carriers", by Edward Noble.
 "Marooned", by Clark Russell.
 "Typhoon", by Joseph Conrad.
 "Tollers of the Sea", by Victor Hugo.
 "An Iceland Fisherman", by Pierre Loti.
 "The Sea Surgeon", by Gabrielle D'Annunzio.
 "The Sea Hawk", by Sabatini.

(Publishers Weekly)

1921 SUMMER SCHOOL.

For the 21st time the Public Library Commission of Indiana has gathered a group of young women from various parts of the state for training in the "Summer School for Librarians." This year's session opened Wednesday, June 15th, at Shortridge High School, Indianapolis. The regular courses are being conducted by the Commission staff, Miss Carrie E. Scott, of the Indianapolis Public Library, is giving the course in Children's reading, and Miss Cerene Ohr of the

same library, is in charge of the course in Book selection. Special phases of library work will be treated by the following speakers:

SPECIAL SPEAKERS.

- Sarah C. N. Bogle. Ass't Secretary American Library Assoc.
 2 talks
 History of American Library
 The librarian as a business woman
- Demarcus C. Brown. State Librarian
 2 talks
 Indiana authors
 Development of the Periodical
- Amos W. Butler. Sec. Board of state charities
 Charities of Indiana
- J. S. Cleavinger. University of Illinois library school
 "Keeping in touch professionally"
- Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl
 The librarian's opportunity
- Marcla Furnas. Indianapolis public library
 "Foreign novel in the library"
- Georgie McAfee. Evansville public library
 County library work
- Ethel F. McCullough. Librarian Evansville public library
 2 talks
 "Serving the whole city"
 The trustee, the librarian and the staff
- Esther U. McNitt. Indiana state library
 Local history collections
- J. H. Randolph. County agricultural agent, Noblesville
 Library and the rural community
- Flora B. Roberts. Kalamazoo public library
 2 talks
 Library equipment
 Business management of a library
- C. E. Rush. Librarian Indianapolis P. L.
 What makes a good assistant
- Mrs. Dana K. Sollenberger. Kokomo public library
 Working with the club women of the community
- W. J. Suhay. New method binding Co. Jacksonville, Ill.
 Binding a book
- Virginia M. Tutt. South Bend public library
 Keeping close to the community
- Mrs. L. M. Tweedy. Cambridge city public library
 Township extension work

- Margaret A. Wade. Anderson public library
2 talks
Picture posters in the library
Mending demonstration
- Frieda Woerner. Indianapolis P. L.
Library handwriting
- Harry H. Wood. Extension Div. I. U. Bloomington
How librarians can use the Extension division

SPECIAL VISITS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

- June 18th—Indianapolis public library
- June 25th—A. M. State library and Public library Commission
P. M. Noblesville public library and County book wagon
- June 27th—Book mending demonstration, Margaret A. Wade
- July 6th—Branches and stations of the Indianapolis P. L.
- July 19th—Book binding, W. H. Suhy, New Method Bindery, Jacksonville, Ill.
- July 20th—Reunion and administrative round table with classes of 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916.
- July 25th—Tour of the Bobbs-Merrill plant.

Davis, Alma, Asst., Columbus.
Draddy, Mildred, Libn., Washington.
Driscoll, Dora, Asst., Muncie.
Eaton, Beulah, Asst., Terre Haute.
Eisenhardt, Dorothy, Asst., Gas City.
Ferry, Mrs. Elvah H., Libn., Akron.
Fullenwider, Evelyn, Libn., Waveland.
Garrett, Irma, Libn., Angola.
Harrah, Gladys, Asst., Terre Haute.
Howard, Mrs. Margaret, Asst., Booneville.
Immel, Caroline, Asst., Mishawaka.
Kennedy, Edna M., Asst., Indianapolis.
Kerney, Clothilde, Asst., Evansville.
Kersey, Juanita, Asst., Indianapolis.
Lockwood, Virginia, Asst., Muncie.
McCullough, Retta, Libn., Oakland City.
Madden, Jennie, Asst., Rushville.
Mauck, Mrs. Jessie, Libn., Owensville.
Mercer, Mrs. Emma B., Asst., Evansville.
Metzger, Anne (Mrs.), Libn., South Whitley.
Porter, Wilma R., Libn., Salem.
Purvis, Marie, Asst., Tipton.
Rinard, Virginia, Libn., Kentland.
Robinson, Sara Etta, Asst., Evansville.
Senn, Lorena, Asst., Logansport.
Stevens, Ruth, Asst., Peru.
Strouse, Dorothy, Libn., Worthington.
Swan, Helen D., Asst., Muncie.
Vernon, Vera, Asst., Royal Center.
Wallace, Margaret L., Asst., Gary.
Wilcox, Marie, Asst., Michigan City.
Williamson, Inis, Asst., Evansville.

39 students are enrolled this year, more than have ever been accepted before, but a number of others who were qualified, could not be accommodated owing to our limited facilities and faculty. Thirty of the students are housed at the Y. W. C. A. Building, where the authorities kindly turned over the entire educational floor to library school women. This dormitory arrangement will permit the good fellowship which has been so helpful a feature of the school in previous years.

The student list follows:

SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS 1921.

Allison, Mrs. Helen M., Libn., Nashville.
Bailor, Susanna, Libn., Atlanta.
Black, Inez, Libn., Warren.
Brown, Mrs. Marie, Libn., Shoals.
Campbell, Elizabeth, Asst., Vevay.
Chambers, Mary, Asst., North Vernon.
Cochrane, Mary, Libn., Delphi.

DISTRICT MEETINGS, ANGOLA.

The District meeting of librarians and trustees of northeastern Indiana was held at the Angola Public Library, Thursday, April 28th, with representatives from the following libraries: Auburn, Columbia City, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Fremont, LaGrange, Orland and Waterloo. Mr. Hamilton and Miss Root represented the Public Library Commission. Twelve librarians and twelve trustees were present. Due to train service one long afternoon session was held.

The meeting was opened by the responses which were on "Old Book Favorites Worth Pushing." This was followed by an address of welcome by Rev. John Humphreys president of the Angola Board, who presided at the conference.

Miss Root of the Commission gave a very instructive talk on "Standards in the Selection of Children's Books" and Miss

French of Columbia City gave a talk on "Library Work with Schools and Students." County extension work was discussed by Mr. Hamilton. The trustee's round table talk on "The Business of a Library Trustee" was led by Mr. Humphreys. An interesting discussion followed each topic.

IRMA GARRETT,
Secretary.

BLUFFTON.

On April 26th a district meeting of the I. L. A. was held in the Jayne Auditorium of the Bluffton Public Library. Fourteen libraries were represented. Thirty-one librarians and trustees were in attendance, from Fort Wayne, Warren, Montpelier, Hartford City, Muncie, Pennville, Decatur, Fairmount and Huntington. The program was both helpful and interesting. The following subjects were discussed:

The organization of pamphlets, bulletins and public documents for ready reference, by Miss E. M. Peck, Fort Wayne.

Supervising Township stations, by Mary Torrance, Muncie.

Standards in selecting children's books—Harriet Root, Indianapolis.

Modern outstanding novelists—Virginia Carnahan, Fort Wayne.

How to make a library board meeting interesting—P. A. Allen, Bluffton.

The why and how of annual reports; and annual budget of activities as well as finance, by Winifred Ticer, Huntington.

The discussion of "Newspaper publicity for a small library" was opened by the State secretary.

In each of these subjects, the great need of 100% efficiency in librarianship was portrayed. In this profession is needed the knowledge and talents of richman, poorman doctor, lawyer, amalgamated and set in silver in one piece of humanity, in order to minister to, and properly serve the thousands that patronize our libraries.

A vision of the vastness of the task, the opportunity for growth and the desire to at-

tain was left with each one present at this day's session.

IDA ASCHBAUCHER, Sec'y.

GRANDVIEW.

A district meeting was held at the Grandview Public Library May 11th. The following libraries were represented: Evansville, Mt. Vernon, New Harmony, Boonville, Newburg, Rockport and Grandview. Twenty-three trustees and librarians were present; and Miss Mayme C. Snipes Ass't State Organizer of the Public Library Commission also attended the meeting.

Mrs. D. E. Cadick, president of the Grandview Library Board, made a short opening address. Mrs. Margaret Howard, assistant librarian at Boonville, then gave a talk on Developing Library Service in a New Township. She stated that a station was established at each school in their township, the teacher being in charge. Money was borrowed to buy the books for these stations, no old books being given out to them. The circulation in December was 608 which was increased to more than 2,000 within the next three months. They are planning to continue the work during the summer.

The paper by Miss Ruth Adamson of Evansville on Library Work with High School Students was much enjoyed.

At noon the Baptist's Ladies' Aid served a chicken dinner, after which some of the guests were taken sight-seeing, while others spent the time in becoming better acquainted.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Miss Ruth McCullough of Evansville on Cataloguing and reference work, that there are no set rules, but that individual problems must be considered.

Miss Louise Husband of New Harmony read a most interesting paper on Values in Recent Fiction, showing that the novel meets a real need in modern life.

Keeping Ahead of the Job in a Small Town was the subject of the paper by the librarian of the Mt. Vernon library, Miss

Lola Mott who is thoroughly familiar with the subject.

By request the discussion upon the development of library service in the Township was re-opened, Miss Snipes leading and giving some valuable suggestions.

Miss Snipes then told of the summer school for librarians, stating the course is planned especially for the librarian and assistant of the small library. Boards should urge their librarians to take the course.

LAFAYETTE.

Fifty librarians and library trustees from the surrounding counties of Indiana took part in the district meeting at Lafayette, April 7th. The roll call showed representatives present from eighteen of the thirty-six libraries of the district.

Miss Root, Indianapolis, gave the first talk of the morning on the subject "Standards in Selecting Children's Books." She recommended a well-balanced collection of books for all ages and conditions. Warning against the purchase of harmful books, she declared that good interesting books were to be obtained in sufficient quantity, particularly recommending those of a present-day author, Altsheuler. She further warned of books which might give juvenile readers false ideas and values of life.

A very interesting paper on "Decorations for a Children's Room," together with a number of artistic exhibits of things to be used in decorations, was given by Miss Emma Pogue, Monon. Miss Mabel Deeds, Oxford, speaking on "The Apprentice System in a Small Library," favored the plan and declared that it was an advantage to the person and the library and a privilege to the former. Prof. W. M. Hepburn, Purdue librarian, offered some "Random Reflections" and the closing address of the morning was made by Mr. Hamilton of the state association on "Library Laws."

The visitors took lunch in a body at noon at the Baldwin cafeteria and at 1:30 o'clock resumed their session. The first speaker of the afternoon was Alva O. Reser, who spoke on "Collecting Local History," giving a num-

ber of important suggestions in this connection.

Discussions followed many of the talks and papers, this being true particularly of the address given in the morning by Miss Root. The afternoon session was attended by quite a number of townspeople.

KATHERINE L. STITES,
Secretary.

LAPORTE.

A district meeting of librarians and library trustees was held in the Public Library at LaPorte, Tuesday, May 17th. There were about forty in attendance. The following libraries were represented: Crown Point, East Chicago, Elkhart, Gary, Goshen, Hammond, Michigan City, Mishawaka, Nappanee, New Carlisle, Plymouth, South Bend, Walkerton, Wanatah, Westville and Whiting.

The Trustee's round table led by Mrs. Minnie B. Wolfe, included a very interesting talk by Dr. H. M. Hall, trustee of New Carlisle on "New Library Buildings." Miss Snipes of the Public Library Commission spoke on "The Problems of a Library Without a Library building," which proved that they are quite similar to those having buildings of their own.

After luncheon at the Rumely Hotel the session was resumed, Mr. William J. Hamilton of the Public Library Commission presiding.

A paper sent by Miss Root of the Commission and read by Mr. Hamilton, on "Standards for the Selection of Children's Books" was full of good things. Miss Gottlieb of Gary spoke on "Supervising the Township Stations," which was very stimulating, showing how the usefulness of the library can be extended to all the people. Miss Baker's talk on "Local History Collections" was especially timely as history is being made so fast, all of which should be preserved for future generations. Miss Corwin told how she makes up the monthly Booklist, what helps are best and which can be depended upon to keep a high standard.

After general discussions the meeting ad-

journed and inspection was made of the new library building.

JENNIE B. JESSUP,
Secretary.

NOBLESVILLE.

A district meeting of the I. L. A. and I. L. T. A. was held in Noblesville, Wednesday, May 4th. The local library was closed for the day. About seventy-five librarians and trustees were present from Noblesville, Elwood, Frankfort, Atlanta, Cicero, Westfield, Indianapolis, Greenfield, Brownsburg, Sheridan, Anderson, Martinsville, Logansport, Lucerne, Tipton and Carmel.

The first session opened at 10:30 with W. J. Hamilton of the Public Library Commission presiding. Mrs. Albert Cresson, accompanied by Miss Mildred Caca, sang for the meeting.

Miss Lulu Miesse, Noblesville, described a "Trip on Parnassus."

Miss Corinne Metz, of the Spades Park Branch, Indianapolis, gave a very interesting account of her six years' experience as county librarian in Oregon. This was followed by a general discussion of rural work, which lasted until the noon recess. Lunch was served by the Westminster Circle of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Emmett Fertig opened the afternoon session by several readings, which were greatly appreciated.

Mr. Jacob P. Dunin talked on "Local History Collections in Small Libraries." His talk was interesting. He considers the file of local papers the most valuable history material in the small library. He also suggested that the English teacher of the local high schools might have a theme written on the history of the family of the children and preserved in the library as history material.

H. B. Randolph, county agent of Hamilton County, made a short talk on the "Farmer and the Library," illustrating his talk by some pamphlets and books which he thought of value to the farmer.

Miss Carrie E. Scott, of Indianapolis, spoke briefly on some free material which she considered of value which may be obtained from various health agencies.

The meeting was then turned over to Mrs. H. H. Thompson, of the Noblesville Public Library Board, for a "Trustees Round Table." Her subject was "Why I am a Trustee." Those taking part in the discussion were, Mrs. Howard Passwater, Noblesville, Mrs. Durbin, Anderson, Mrs. Rich, Elwood, Mrs. Sam Matthews of Tipton, Mrs. Sherrick of Westfield.

The library was decorated for the occasion by dog wood and other wild flowers collected by "Parnassus." At the close of the business session the guests were invited upstairs to a tea served by the local board and their wives.

TERRE HAUTE.

The district meeting for western Indiana was held in the club room of the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library on April 6th, with forty people present.

Miss Mamie R. Martin of Clinton and Miss Adria Humphreys of Linton talked on "Work in an Industrial Community," bringing out many interesting points.

Miss Bertha Ashby of Ladoga told of her own experiences in "Keeping Ahead of the Job in a Small Town." Mrs. Alice Burns of Sullivan on "Starting a New Township Library" created many a laugh with her experiences. Mrs. May Dodson of the Wiley High School Branch, Terre Haute, discussed "Library Instruction in the Schools;" interesting discussions of the subject followed, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Cunningham of the Indiana State Normal taking the lead.

Miss Harriet T. Root of the Library Commission read a strong and helpful paper "On Standards in Selection of Children's Books."

Immediate adjournment was made to the Tuller Hotel for lunch, where all were seated at one long table.

The afternoon session convened at 2 p. m.

A discussion of Miss Root's paper in which all took part and many good ideas were expressed opened the meeting.

Mrs. T. W. Moorhead of Terre Haute told "What We Have Done for the Birds." Mrs. Moorhead is president of the Nature Study Club of Terre Haute and is a charming talker, interesting all present.

Mrs. James McConnell, Miss McConnell of Carlisle and Mrs. Foster of Ladoga gave their ideas "How can district library meetings be made more helpful to trustees." Mr. Hamilton "On How and Why of County Extension" urged on all the needs of the country people and created a deep interest in the matter.

A question box followed which brought out many practical questions.

A telegram of sympathy and best wishes for a speedy recovery was voted sent to Miss Ella Davidson of the Vincennes Public Library.

All stayed until train time and expressed themselves as pleased with the meeting.

SALLIE C. HUGHES, Sec.

BOOKS ON CRAFTS AND CALLINGS FOR JUNIORS.

- Adams. Harper's electricity book for boys. Harper, 1907.
- Adams. Harper's indoor book for boys. Harper, 1908.
- Adams. Harper's machinery book for boys. Harper, 1909.
- Bailey. Children's book of parties and games. Donohue.
- Baker. Boys' book of inventions. Doubleday, 1899.
- Baker. Boys' second book of inventions. Doubleday, 1903.
- Balch. Amateur circus life. Macmillan.
- Barber. First course in general science. Holt.
- Beard, D. C. American boys' handy book. Scribner, 1910.
- Beard, D. C. American boys' book of bugs, butterflies and beetles. Lippincott, 1915.
- Beard, D. C. Boat building and boating. Scribner, 1911.
- Beard, D. C. Field and forest handy book. Scribner.
- Beard, D. C. Handicraft for outdoor boys. Scribner 1906.
- Beard, D. C. Jack of all trades. Scribner. 1900.
- Beard, D. C. Outdoor handy book. Scribner, 1900.
- Beard, D. C. Shelters, shacks and shanties. Scribner, 1914.
- Beard, Lina. Little folks handy book. Scribner, 1910.
- Beard, L. and A. Mother nature's toy shop. Scribner.
- Benton. A little cook book for a little girl. Page.
- Benton. A little housekeeping book for a little girl. Century.
- Benton. Fun of cooking. Century.
- Bishop. Story of the submarines. Century.
- Bond. On the battlefront of engineering. Century.
- Bond. Pick, shovel and pluck. Munn.
- Bond. Scientific American boy. Munn.
- Bond. Scientific American boy at school. Munn.
- Bond. With the men who do things. Munn.
- Burroughs. Wonderland of stamps. Stokes.
- Camp. Book of football. Century.
- Cave. Boy scouts' camp book. Doubleday.
- Cave. Boy scouts' hike book. Doubleday.
- Chapman. Our winter birds. School edition. Appleton.
- Clark. General science. Amer. Bk. Co.
- Clarke. Boys' book of chemistry. Dutton.
- Cole and Ernest. First aid for boys. Appleton.
- Collins. Amateur chemist. Appleton.
- Collins. Amateur mechanic. Appleton.
- Collins. Book of electricity. Appleton.
- Collins. Book of stars. Appleton.
- Collins. Boys' airplane book. Stokes.
- Collins. Boys' book of engine building. Small.
- Collins. The air man. Century.
- Collins. The camera man. Century.
- Collins. Boys' book of model aeroplanes. Century.
- Collins. Second boys' book of model aeroplanes. Century.
- Coole. Summer in the girls' camp.
- Corsan. At home in the water. Assn. Press.
- Crump. Boys' book of policemen. Dodd.
- Crump. Boys' book of mounted police. Dodd.
- Crump. Boys' book of firemen. Dodd.
- Dana. Minerals and how to study them. Wiley.
- Dickerson. Moths and butterflies. Ginn.
- Dier. Book of winter sports. Macmillan.
- DuPuy. Uncle Sam's modern miracles. Stokes.
- Eastman. Indian scout talks. Little.
- Fisher. What shall we do now. Stokes.
- French. Beginners garden book. Macmillan.
- Glover. Dame curtsey's book of games for children. McClurg.
- Hall. Boy craftman. Lothrop.
- Hall. Carpentry and mechanics for boys. Lothrop.
- Hall. Handicraft for handy boys. Lothrop.
- Hall. Home made toys for boys and girls. Lothrop.
- Hasluck. Knotting and splicing. Funk.
- Holland. Butterfly guide. Doubleday.
- Keeler. Our native trees and how to identify them. Scribner.
- Keen. Boys' own guide to fishing, tackle making and fish breeding. Lothrop.

Kelland. American boys' workshop. McKay.
 Kelly. Boy mineral collectors. Lippincott.
 Kephart. Camping and woodcraft 2v. Macmillan.
 Lewis. Campward Ho! Girl scouts headquarters.
 Klickman. Little girls knitting and crochet book.
 Stokes.
 McGraw. How to play baseball.
 Moffatt. Careers of danger and daring. Century.
 Moon. Book of forestry. Appleton.
 Rice. Boys' book of sports. Century.
 St. John. How two boys made their own electrical apparatus. St. John.
 St. John. Things a boy should know about electricity. St. John.
 Seton. Book of woodcraft. Doubleday.
 Seton. Woodcraft manual for girls. Doubleday.
 Slepert. Bird houses boys can build. Manual arts press.
 Yates. Boys' book of model boats.
 (New York Libraries)

PERMANENT LOANS FROM THE TRAV- ELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Do librarians and library boards realize that the books listed under this heading each quarter are offered them as gifts? This month's list is particularly strong in practical and valuable agricultural books which are available merely because they were purchased in quantities a few years ago when high schools were introducing agricultural courses and had not developed their libraries. The demand has now slackened and the Commission has not the space for many copies of each title.

The small and the new library will find a selection a distinct addition to their collection, yet some of our little libraries that most need help are not availing themselves of this opportunity to build up their reference collection free. The Commission will be glad to send not more than 10 titles to any library that asks for them and will refund postal charges.

- 631 Agee, Alva. Crops and methods for soil improvement. 1913.
 940.9 Allen, E. F. Keeping our fighters fit. 1918.
 Anderson, H. C. The improvisatore. n. d.
 630 Bailey, L. H. Country life movement. 1911.
 630 Bailey, L. H. State and the farmer. 1908.
 628 Baker, M. N. Municipal engineering and sanitation. 1906.
 940.9 Baldwin, Harold. "Holding the line." 1918.
 Balestier, Wolcott. Benefits forgot. 1893.
 940.9 Belloc, Hillaire. Elements of the great war; 1st phase. 1915.
 630.7 Bricker, G. A. Teaching of agriculture in the high school. 1911.
 940.9 Buchan, John. Battle of the Somme. 1917.
 Burnett, F. H. Through one administration, 1883.
 630 Butterfield, K. L. Chapters in rural progress. 1909.
 630 Butterfield, K. L. Country church and the rural problem. 1911.
 630 Carver, T. N. Principles of rural economics. 1911.
 Charles, Mrs. Early Dawn. 1864.
 940.9 Cholmondeley, Alice. Christine. 1917.
 Church, A. J. The hammer. 1893.
 940.9 Conscript 2989. 1918.
 940.9 "Contact". Cavalry of the clouds. 1917.
 Coryell, J. R. Diego Pinzon. 1891.
 630 Crozier, William, and Henderson, Peter. How the farm pays. 1897.
 940.9 Curtin, D. T. Land of the deepening shadow. 1917.
 636 Curtis, R. S. Live stock judging and selection. 1915.
 940.9 Dawson, Coningsby. Carry on. 1917.
 940.9 Dawson, Coningsby. Glory of the trenches. 1918.
 940.9 Doyle, Sir A. C. Visit to three fronts. 1916.
 631 Elliott, C. G. Practical farm drainage. 1911.
 Elliott, S. B. The Durket secret. n. d.
 Ferrier, S. E. Marriage. 2v. 1893.
 Ferrier, S. E. The inheritance. 2v. 1893.
 631 Fletcher, S. W. Solls. 1912.
 Franzos, K. E. For the right. 1888.
 631 French, H. F. Farm drainage. 1884.
 940.9 Friends of France. 1916.
 940.9 Gerard, J. W. Face to face with Kaiserism. 1918.
 940.9 Gerard, J. W. My four years in Germany. 1917.
 628 Gerhard, W. P. Disposal of the household wastes. 1890.
 940.9 German deserter's war experience. 1917.
 630 Gillette, J. M. Constructive rural sociology. 1913.
 630 Goodrich, C. L. First book of farming. 1911.
 Goodwin, M. W. Flint. 1897.
 Gordon, Julien. Diplomat's diary. 1893.
 940.9 Hagedorn, Hermann. Where do you stand? 1918.
 940.9 Hall, J. N. Kitchener's mob. 1916.
 940.9 Hankey, Donald. Student in arms. 1917.
 940.9 Hankey, Donald. Student in arms; second series. 1917.
 630 Hart, J. K. Educational resources of village and rural communities. 1914.
 940.9 Hay, Ian. First hundred thousand. 1916.
 940.9 Hay, Ian. Getting together. 1917.
 Higgins, Elizabeth. Out of the west. 1902.
 Hooper, C. L. Gee-boy. 1903.

- 630 Hunt, T. F. How to choose a farm. 1913.
 613.2 Hutchinson, Robert. Food and the principles of dietetics; third ed. 1914.
 940.9 I accuse! 1915.
 633 Johnson, S. W. How crops grow. 1898.
 631 King, F. H. Irrigation and drainage. 1906.
 631 King, F. H. The soil. 1911.
 940.9 Kueller, J. A. Young lion of Flanders. 1917.
 Lewis. "Quad's odds". 1875.
 940.9 Lintier, Paul. My .75. n. d.
 940.9 McConnell, J. R. Flying for France. 1918.
 940.9 MacGill, Patrick. The great push. 1916.
 940.9 Mallett, Christian. Impressions and experiences of a French trooper. 1916.
 630 Mann, A. R. Beginnings in agriculture. 1912.
 920 Marquis, A. N. Who's who in America. 1903-1905.
 920 Marquis, A. N. Who's who in America. 1906-1907.
 Mirage. 1888.
 940.9 Morse, John. In the Russian ranks. n. d.
 633 Myrick, Herbert. Book of corn. 1904.
 331 Nearing, Scott. Wages in the U. S., 1908-1910. 1911.
 658 Nystrom, P. M. Retail selling and store management. 1880.
 613 Packard, J. G. Sea air and sea bathing. 1880.
 940.9 Peat, H. R. Private Peat. 1917.
 Pittenger, William. Great locomotive chase. 1906.
 630 Plunkett, Horace. Rural life problem of the U. S. 1912.
 940.9 Powell, E. A. Fighting in Flanders. 1915.
 613 Pyle, W. L. Manual of personal hygiene. 1910.
 628 Richards, E. H. Sanitation in daily life. 1910.
 613 Richardson, J. G. Long life and how to reach it. 1893.
 940.9 Rinehart, M. R. Kings, queens and pawns. 1915.
 630 Roberts, I. P. The farmstead. 1907.
 631 Roberts, I. P. Fertility of the land. 1911.
 622 Roy, Andrew. History of the coal miners of the U. S. n. d.
 940.9 Sheahan, Henry. A volunteer poliu. 1916.
 940.9 Speare and Norris. World war issues and ideals. 1918.
 612.3 Snyder, Harry. Human foods and their nutritive value. 1912.
 613.2 Thompson, W. G. Practical dietetics; 4th ed. enl. 1913.
 500 Trowbridge, John. Philp's experiments; or Physical science at home. 1898.
 940.9 Usher, R. G. Pan-Germanism. 1914.
 631 Vivian, Alfred. First principles of soil fertility. 1909.
 631 Waring, G. E. Draining for profit. 1908.
 630 Warren, G. F. Elements of agriculture. 1913.

- 630 Warren, G. F. Farm management. 1913.
 Warren, Samuel. Ten thousand a year. n. d.
 632 Weed, C. M. Farm friends and farm foes. 1910.
 940.9 Whitehair, C. W. Out there. 1918.
 630 Wilson, W. H. Evolution of the county community. 1912.
 940.9 Wood, E. F. Note-book of attache. 1915.

JUST NOTES.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has just published a useful 30 page list on "Foreign born Americans; their contribution to American life and culture." This sells at five cents.

The Community Council of Louisville, Ky., has issued a useful pamphlet entitled "Games for play institutes." The pamphlet which contains directions for "games that can be played by young people and adults, indoors or out, with little or no equipment," sells for 35 cents.

The Indiana Historical Commission, State House, Indianapolis, has issued as its Bulletin No. 12, "State and county co-operation in Indiana history," which will be sent free to any library applying for it, and all should obtain it.

Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, formerly a member of the Public Library Commission, calls the attention of Librarians desiring a few chuckles to "Yankee enchantments," by Charles Battell Loomis for a sketch entitled "Aminidab Sketch and his free library." The volume was published in 1900 by McClures and is unfortunately now out of print.

The Library Bureau, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, has published an interesting and helpful little 40 page pamphlet "How to organize a library." This booklet edited by Miss Zana K. Miller, librarian of the Bureau, will be found especially useful in the small library.

At the suggestion of the Community Welfare organization of Evansville, the Evansville Public Library recently prepared an unusually good eight page list of titles on

various phases of social service and welfare work. This list was mimeographed by the organization to be sent out to all its members and a supply was given the Evansville library for distribution to any interested inquirer.

The Plymouth Public Library will give to any library that can use them the following magazines:

Atlantic Monthly.

1862—complete.

American Cookery.

1915—June-July.

1916—June-July.

1917—Aug.-Sept.

Century.

1887—Nov.-Dec.

1888—complete.

1889—Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr.

1914—Jan.

Harper's.

1893—Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr.

1896—Sep., Oct., Nov., June, July.

1897—Dec.

1898—Feb., Mar., Apr., May.

1919—Nov.

McClure's.

1913—Oct.

Outlook—Weekly.

1913—May complete.

1913—July 5.

National Geographic.

1912—Jan., Feb., May, June, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

1914—Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

1917—Jan., Feb., Mar., May, June, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

1918—Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

1919—Jan., Mar. Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station has just issued as its Circular No. 100, a 144 page booklet with plans "Farm buildings." Every library should ob-

tain copies of this which will be sent free on application.

D. W. Riggs, 35 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, offers a set of the Handy Volume Britannica at \$57.50, and a regular Cambridge edition at \$115.

Miss Winifred Ticer, librarian of the Huntington Public Library, is the author of an interesting and practical 40 page pamphlet on "Advertising the Public Library." This is published by the Democrat Printing Co. at 30 cents.

Federal Documents:

U. S. Agricultural Dept.

Farmers Bulletin No. 1194. Operating a home heating plant. 28p.

U. S. Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau

Miscellaneous series, No. 89.

Travelers guide to Latin America. 592p. and folder of maps. \$1.25 unless obtained through congressman.

U. S. Soils Bureau.

Soil Survey of Lake County, Indiana. 48p. 15 cents.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Anderson. A station of the Public Library has been placed at the American Steel and Wire Company's welfare house in charge of Miss Elizabeth Lyons.

A "Library Book Week" drive for the library held May 22 to 28 resulted in the gift of some 500 volumes and about \$100 in cash. The drive was the culmination of an active campaign conducted by Miss Wade and her assistants to bring the needs of the library to the attention of the town residents.

Brookville. A station of the Brookville Public Library has been placed in the Methodist parsonage at Fairfield, the first extension service to Brookville's second township.

Columbia City. An active campaign is being conducted in Richland Township by the Columbia City Library. If a township tax is granted a station will be opened at Larwill at once.

Crawfordsville. The Public Library of Crawfordsville, the first Carnegie building in Indiana, is to be placed in charge of a separate library board appointed in accordance with the Library Act of 1901. The offer to effect such reorganization was made several weeks ago by the School Board who have been in charge since the Library's establishment, and the City Council accepted the offer June 6th. But two members have been appointed as yet, Mrs. Ida Kahn Tannebaum and Mr. Frank Davidson.

Danville. The library building is to have a number of improvements this summer, including roof repairs, a new heating plant, redecorating and some sadly needed shelving for the reading rooms.

East Chicago. A pleasing May festival for the children of the public and parochial schools was conducted on the library lawn Saturday, May 21st. This was in charge of Miss Mary Helen Davis, S. S. 1918.

Earl Park. The library is being very attractively redecorated in brown and green tints. The floor is being recovered also with new battleship linoleum.

Elkhart. A petition for library service from the Elkhart Public Library has just been received from seventy residents of Baugo Township. This is accompanied by the petition to the advisory board of the township, asking them to make the tax levy which will permit such service. Residents of Cleveland, Osolo and Washington Townships are also very much interested in the new township service.

A second station in Concord Township has been placed for the summer in the Monger school building. The station at Dunlap is not located in a school.

House to house service from Elkhart will start July 1st. An interested member of the local library board has given to the library a \$2,000 book wagon which will be all equipped for service by that date. Miss Helen Van Cleave, S. S. '17, formerly of the Atlanta Public Library, is to have charge of "Pegasus" as the new car has been named.

Fairmount. The new library board was organized May 3d with Mr. Palmer Ice, Pres.; Mr. Earl Morris, Vice-Pres., and Mrs. Wayne V. Fowler, Secretary. The organization meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Lea McTurnan, also a board member. The new library board hopes to have a more adequate library tax next year, and will work for co-operation from Liberty and Fairmount Townships.

Fremont. A little station of the Fremont Public Library has been opened at Ray in a room over the Postoffice. This is the northernmost library outpost in Indiana, being right on the Michigan state line.

Garrett. The Garrett Public Library has had much interested community help this past spring. The Ladies Auxiliary of the B. & O. Employes Association held a library day, at which the proceeds of a sale and concert were given to the library. Other organizations such as the Campfire Girls and the Tri-Kappas co-operated in a moving picture benefit performance that was quite successful.

Idaville. The ladies of the town are reopening the library of the Idaville Association twice each week. It will be in charge of Mrs. Dott Read. Ultimately it is hoped that a branch of a White County library may be established here, the county library to develop from the Monticello Public Library.

Indianapolis. Thirteen students completed the training course given at the Public Library, and have been assigned to various departments. The students of this third class were Edna Florence Bernstein, Grace Greene, Margaret Harlan, Leah E. Henry, Bessie A. Hereth, Alice Mary Johnson, Mary S. A. Kellner, Edna Marie Levey, Mary S. McBride, Dorothy L. Phillips, Isabel Margaret Russell, Flora Josephine Shattuck and Ione Wilson.

A second reading contest for the children's vacation months has been planned by Miss Scott. A diploma is to be given to each child reading ten books in five different groups. "Field and Stream, Camp and Sea,"

Western Wonderland, Days of Long Ago, and Comrades of the Trail. 500 diplomas were distributed to contestants last summer.

Lafayette. As a tribute to Miss Katherine Sites, who leaves the Lafayette Library August 1st, the Ministerial Association of Lafayette adopted the following resolutions recently:

"1. We commend the management of the the public library for removing the iron fence in front of the stacks, and for making the stacks themselves accessible to the general public. This we think to be a progressive step which will make for a larger use of the resources of the library.

"2. We commend the management again for its action in providing reading room facilities for the children.

"3. We heartily endorse the present plan of putting all magazine and periodical literature in the same room where the newspapers are on file.

"4. We express ourselves as highly delighted with the new books that are put on display from time to time where the public may inspect them before being put into the stacks. The books bought, in our opinion, show wise and discriminating and up-to-date choice on the part of the purchasing committee.

Lebanon. In 1916 the Public Library won a prize for an attractive Mother Goose float in the Centennial parade. The fund started by the prize has been steadily growing and in May a centennial memorial sun dial was purchased and set correctly in the library yard.

Mrs. Julia Harney, who for seventeen years has been a member of the library board, was recently entertained by other members of the board and the library staff. A pleasant feature of the evening's fun was a presentation by the staff and friends of the "Library Phantasy" originally given at the I. L. A. meeting in Indianapolis last fall.

Logansport-Cass County. A permanent station is to be established in the town of Galveston. Shelving has been installed and books and magazines will be available twice

a week. The lobby of a motion picture theatre is to be used, and the station will be in charge of Mrs. Ellen Bell.

Lyons. The Lyons Library Association is to reopen its reading room twice each week.

Madison-Jefferson County. The gift book drive of the Madison Library was a splendid success, almost 3,000 volumes having been contributed by interested donors. Juvenile books have been purchased for the rural stations and it is hoped that the extension and branch work can be started in the course of a few weeks.

Marion. The library of the late Dr. J. H. Forrest has been given to the Public Library.

Monticello. The library building has just been improved by a new tar and gravel roof which has been needed for some time.

Hereafter the library will be open during the noon hour to accommodate township children who cannot come at any other time.

Nappanee. The public library has opened its first station at Foraker, Union Township, where a local bank has offered accommodations.

Noblesville-Hamilton County. The Hamilton County book wagon, Parnassus, has its picture in the new A. L. A. pamphlet "The County Library book wagon." Parnassus takes it more modestly than the staff.

\$100 was recently given to the library for shrubbery on the grounds and this adds much to the attractiveness of the building and its setting. The Tri-Kappas are responsible for initiating this fund.

South Bend. The very attractive River Park Branch was opened on April 20th. About 4,000 volumes have been placed on deposit for the residents of the neighborhood. Miss Gladys Stump, S. S. '13, formerly librarian at South Whitley, is to be in charge.

A beautiful bronze statue was recently placed in the children's room of the library as a memorial to Mrs. Alma Oliver Ware. The statute was made by a former pupil of Lorado Taft, and was inspired by Eugene Field's poem, "Buttercup, daisy and poppy."

Stilesville. The Franklin Township Library was opened in the high school building at Stilesville April 6th. Judge James L. Clark, of Danville, gave the principal address of the evening and Miss Snipes presented the Commission's greetings. The library is to be open every afternoon and will be in charge of Miss Goldie Miller.

Vevay-Switzerland County. The Braytown station is now located in the home of Mrs. Charles Lorch and the Bennington station in the home of Miss Mildred Newkirk.

Wabash. As last summer, the South Side Community Club has co-operated with the library to establish a south side station. This will be open twice a week with a stock of books and magazines, and an occasional story hour will be held.

Westfield. "Parnassus," the Noblesville book wagon, is to have a rival right in Hamilton County, for the Westfield Library is planning house to house service throughout Washington Township. During the summer a rented automobile will be used but in the fall if the service is approved by the township borrowers and taxpayers, more permanent arrangements will be made.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Alicia H. Barnes, S. S. '07, for the past fourteen years librarian of the Eckhart Public Library of Auburn, has resigned her position and will leave October 1st to spend a year in California.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beedle, S. S. '18, is giving up her position in the Hammond Public Library and moving to Urbana, Ill., where she will be house mother to a group of University of Illinois, fraternity men.

Miss Ruth Bean, S. S. '17, formerly assistant at the Princeton Public Library, and a recent graduate of Simmons College Library School, has been appointed librarian in the Evansville West Side Library in place of Miss Eugenia Marsh, who has returned to the St. Louis Public Library. Other Evansville additions include Miss

Mary Hiss of Plainfield, Ind., a New York State Library graduate, and for the past year reference librarian with the Kentucky Library Commission; Miss Margaret McLeish, from the University of Wisconsin Library School, and Miss Susan A. Ryerson of the Western Reserve University School.

Miss Blanche Bemish has been appointed second assistant at the North Vernon-Jennings County Public Library.

Mr. Thomas J. Brooks, Secretary of the Bedford Public Library Board, died in Bedford April 6th. Mr. Brooks has been an active member of the board ever since its organization in 1897 and friends will remember his gracious, active part in the Bedford hospitality at the time of the district meeting in February. Mr. Brooks was a member of the State Senate in 1899 and was active in drafting and aiding the passage of the bill which established the Public Library Commission and its Traveling Library Department.

Mrs. May Hurst Fowler became librarian of the Peru Public Library June 1st. Mrs. Fowler, who is a Miami County girl and a graduate of Indiana University, has been librarian of the State Library of Illinois at Springfield since her graduation from the University of Illinois Library School.

Mary Gorgas of Shelbyville has been appointed as a loan desk assistant at the Indianapolis Public Library.

Flora Hildebrand has been appointed as assistant librarian of the Attica Public Library in place of Miss Fanny Coen, who resigned on account of illness.

The many friends of Mrs. Cora O. Bynum of Lebanon will regret hearing of the death of her husband, Mr. Frank P. Bynum, on June 9th, after an illness of several months. The citizens of Lebanon are showing in many ways their appreciation, sympathy and warm affection for Mrs. Bynum who has served them so graciously and faithfully for many years.

Lois M. Ingling, a student at the University of Wisconsin Library School during the past year, joins the staff of the Muncie Public Library July 1st as head of the extension work.

Edna B. Johnson and Jessie E. Logan, both S. S. '16, and recent students at the Wisconsin Library School, have come to the Indianapolis Public Library, Miss Johnson as assistant in the Children's Room and Miss Logan as head of the Hawthorne Branch.

Wilma Porter was appointed librarian of the Salem Public Library upon the resignation of Mrs. Ivan Zaring in March.

Antoinette Price, S. S. '10, librarian of the Rensselaer Public Library, was the recipient of a pretty tribute when the Senior class of the Rensselaer High School dedicated to her the 1921 year-book, "Chaos."

Flora G. Ruger, for many years, an assistant in the Lafayette Public Library, has been appointed librarian to take effect August 1st. Miss Lorraine Sobel has joined the staff as junior assistant.

Barcus Tichenor has resigned from the Indianapolis Public Library staff to become librarian of the Muncie branch of the State Normal School in place of Miss Anne Keat-

ing, who has returned to the Terre Haute school.

William E. Jenkins, librarian since 1904 at the University of Indiana at Bloomington, has resigned. His place will be taken by Wm. A. Alexander, at present Dean of Swarthmore College, a graduate of I. U. in 1901.

George H. Lewis, a member of the Lawrenceburg Public Library Board since its organization, died in March.

Lillian M. Moorehouse, University of Wisconsin Library School '21, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Elkhart Public Library.

Bess Palmer, S. S. '19 and '20, has resigned her position in the Marion Public Library and entered the South Bend Library.

Marie A. Peters, S. S. '18, formerly with the Evansville Public Library, and a recent student at the Wisconsin Library School, has joined the staff of the cataloging department of the Indianapolis Public Library.



